



Railroad Commission of Texas

Do I have a Regulated Pipeline?

August 3, 2021

The meeting will begin shortly.





Do I Have a Regulated Pipeline? Derek Lawrence

August 2021



Power Point Presentation



This presentation is available for download from the RRC website at <https://www.rrc.texas.gov/oil-and-gas/workshops-and-conferences/rrc-regulatory-webinars/regulatory-webinars-2021-schedule/>

Agenda



- RRC Jurisdiction
- Pipeline Safety Overview
- Helpful Links and webpages
- Regulation changes

A Little About Myself



- 6 years in August of 2021
- Operator Qualification Lead
- Inspector in Regions 1 and 2

Jurisdiction (1 of 2)



- Oil and natural gas exploration & production industry
- Intrastate pipelines, natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline industry
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)
- Natural gas utilities
- Coal and uranium surface mining operations



What does not fall under RRC jurisdiction?

- Roads & traffic
- Noise, odors and lighting
- Air quality
- Mineral interests/leases
- Railroads
- Pipeline siting
- Property damages

Pipeline Safety Responsibilities



- Distribution, Transmission, and Hazardous Liquids
- Safety inspection of regulated pipeline systems
- Investigation of pipeline incidents/accidents
- Respond to public complaints and inquires
- Pipeline permitting and mapping
- Pipeline damage prevention compliance

The core responsibilities of the Pipeline Safety department includes safety compliance for distribution, transmission, hazardous liquids, and some regulated gathering pipelines.

Field inspections include safety evaluations of Intra-State pipeline systems, investigation of pipeline failures and follow-up on public complaints.

Pipeline Safety also processes T-4 pipeline permits and maps the pipeline systems to the RRC GIS public map viewer.

Pipeline damage prevention as an element of Pipeline Safety, ensures compliance with safe digging regulations for both excavators and pipeline operators.

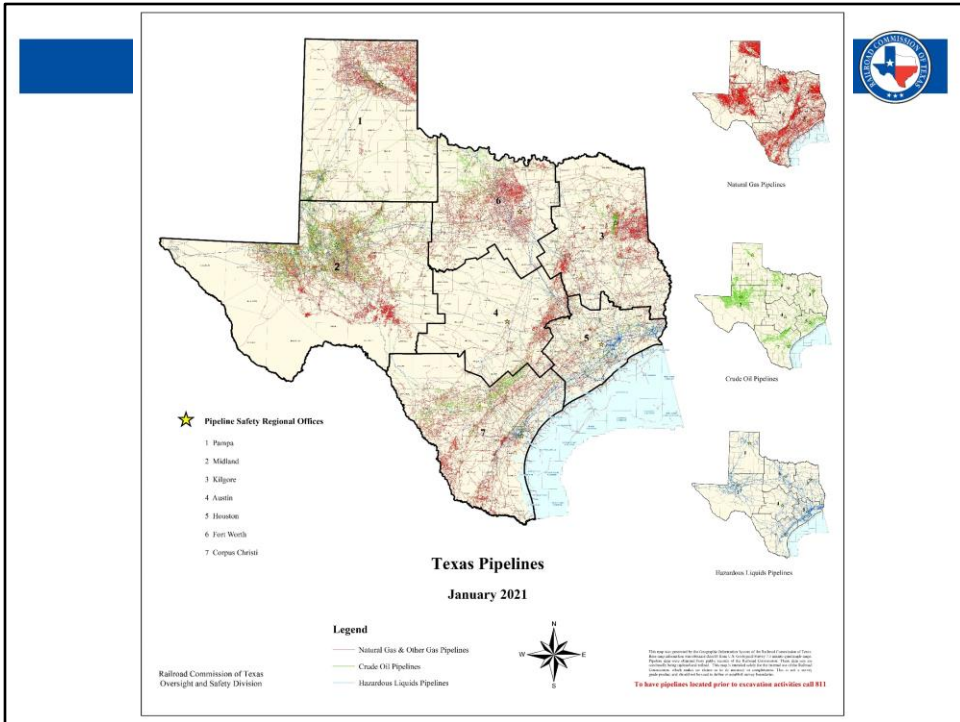


- 479,798 total pipeline miles in Texas
- 427,513 miles of pipeline under RRC oversight
 - RRC regulates intrastate pipeline in Texas
 - interstate pipeline regulated by Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)
 - Oil and Gas Division responds to spills

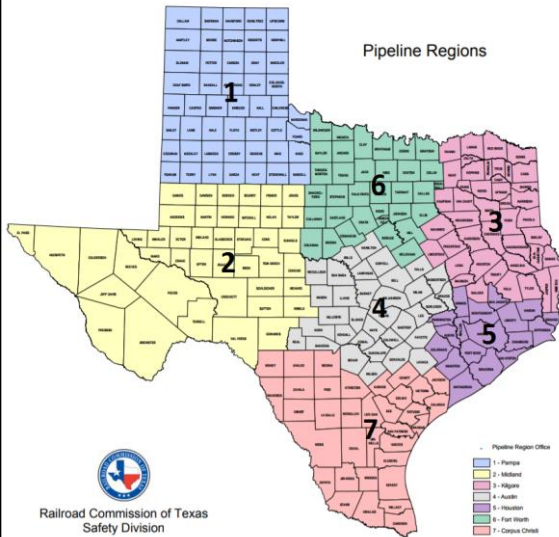


- These mileages account for 1/6 the total pipeline mileage of the entire US.
 - LP and Gas Distribution Lines: 160,860 miles
 - Hazardous liquid and natural gas transmission: 72,370 miles
 - Hazardous liquid and natural gas gathering lines: 8,656 miles
 - Interstate lines: 52,285 miles
 - About 600 operators

Intrastate Miles Only



Pipeline Safety Regional Offices



Regulations



- What do we mean by regulated pipelines?
 - Natural Gas Pipelines: 49 CFR Part 192
 - Hazardous Liquid Pipelines: 49 CFR Part 195
 - RRC Pipeline Regulations: TAC Chapter 8
 - RRC Damage Prevention: TAC Chapter 18

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) has a notice of proposed rule making which proposes changes to both 49 CFR 192 and 49 CFR 195.

What is a Regulated Pipeline? (1 of 4)



- Natural Gas Pipelines
 - All Distribution and Transmission lines
 - Defined under 49 CFR 192.3
 - Some Gathering pipelines
 - Class 2, 3 and 4 locations
 - Class locations are determined under 192.5
 - Amending of 192.5 in 2020, records for current class location of each pipeline are required by 192.5(d).
- Petroleum Gas System-192.11
 - NFPA 58 and NFPA 59

Distribution and Transmission pipeline as defined under 49 CFR 192.3

Transmission Line-means a pipeline, other than a gathering line, that:

1. Transports gas from a gathering line or storage facility to a gas distribution center, storage facility, or large volume customer that is not down-stream from a gas distribution center;
2. Operates at a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of SMYS; OR
3. Transports gas within a storage field.

Gathering Line: Means a pipeline that transports gas from a current production facility to a transmission line or main.

- Use 192.8 to determine if an onshore pipeline is an onshore gathering line.

Distribution Line: Means a pipeline other than a gathering or transmission line.

Gas Gathering pipelines in class 2, 3 and 4 locations; See the definition under 192.5

Petroleum Gas-means propane, propylene, butane, and butylene, or mixtures composed predominantly of these gases, having a vapor pressure not exceeding 209 psig at 100F. Regulated by NFPA 58 and 59, in the event of a conflict between Part 192 and NFPA 58 and 59, NFPA 58 and 59 prevail.

What is a Regulated Pipeline? (2 of 4)



- 195.1(a)
 1. HVL (Highly Volatile Liquids) Pipelines
 2. Any pipeline segment that crosses a navigable waterway
 3. Except for a gathering line not covered by (a)(4) of this section, any pipeline in a rural or non-rural area of any diameter regardless of operating pressure.

195.1(a) Covered Pipelines:

1. Any Pipeline that transports a highly volatile liquid;
2. Any pipeline segment that crosses a waterway currently used for commercial navigation;
3. Except for a gathering line not covered by paragraph (a)(4) of this Section, any pipeline in a rural or non-rural area of any diameter regardless of operating pressure.
4. Any of the following onshore gathering lines used for transportation of petroleum:
 - i. A pipeline located in a non-rural area;
 - ii. A regulated rural gathering line as provided in 195.11; or
 - iii. A pipeline located in an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico as provided in 195.413.
5. For purposes of the reporting requirements in Subpart B of this part, any gathering line not already covered under paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

Regulated rural crude oil pipeline

(a) *Definition.* As used in this section, a regulated rural gathering line means an onshore gathering line in a rural area that meets all of the following criteria—

- (1) Has a nominal diameter from $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches (168 mm) to $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches (219.1 mm);

(2) Is located in or within one-quarter mile (.40 km) of an unusually sensitive area as defined in §195.6; and

(3) Operates at a maximum pressure established under §195.406 corresponding to—

- (i) A stress level greater than 20-percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the line pipe;

What is a Regulated Pipeline? (3 of 4)



- 195.1(a)
 - 4. Gathering Lines
 - i. A pipeline in a non-rural area;
 - ii. A regulated rural gathering line as provided in 195.11; or
 - iii. A pipeline in an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico as provided in 195.413
 - 5. For purposes of the reporting requirements in Subpart B of this part, any gathering line not already covered under paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3), or (4). (Effective June 01, 2020.)

- 4. Any of the following onshore gathering lines used for transportation of petroleum:
 - i. A pipeline located in a non-rural area;
 - ii. A regulated rural gathering line as provided in 195.11; or
 - iii. A pipeline located in an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico as provided in 195.413.
- 5. For purposes of the reporting requirements in Subpart B of this part, any gathering line not already covered under paragraphs (a)(1), (2), (3), or (4) of this section.

What is a Regulated Pipeline? (4 of 4)



- What is a regulated rural gathering line?
 - Nominal Diameter from 6 5/8 inches to 8 5/8 inches Nominal Diameter.
 - Located in or within one-quarter mile of an unusually sensitive area (USA) as defined in 195.6
 - Operates at a maximum pressure established under 195.406.

(a) Definition. As used in this section, a regulated rural gathering line means an onshore gathering line in a *rural area* that meets all of the following criteria--

(1) Has a nominal diameter from 6 5/8 inches (168 mm) to 8 5/8 inches (219.1 mm);
(2) Is located in or within one-quarter mile (.40 km) of an unusually sensitive area as defined in [§ 195.6](#); and

(3) Operates at a maximum pressure established under [§ 195.406](#) corresponding to--

(i) A *stress level* greater than 20-percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the line pipe; or

(ii) If the stress level is unknown or the *pipeline* is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure of more than 125 psi (861 kPa) gage.

195.406-corresponding to:

- i. A stress level greater than 20-percent of SMYS of the line pipe; or
- ii. If the stress level of the pipe is unknown or the pipeline is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure of more than 125 psig.

Natural Gas Regulations



- 49 CFR 192.8: How are onshore gathering lines and regulated onshore gathering lines determined?
 - API RP 80
- 49 CFR 192.9: What requirements apply to gathering lines?
 - Type A
 - Type B

(a) An *operator* must use API RP 80 (incorporated by reference, see §[192.7](#)), to determine if an onshore *pipeline* (or part of a connected series of pipelines) is an onshore *gathering line*.

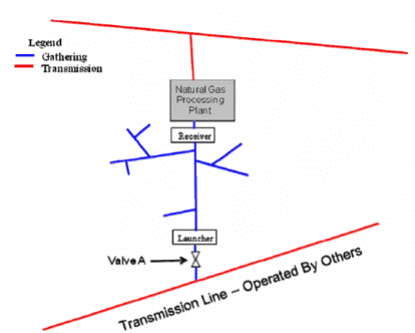
- (1) The beginning of gathering, may not extend beyond the furthestmost downstream point in a production operation as defined in section 2.3 of API RP 80.
- (2) The endpoint of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1)(a) of API RP 80, may not extend beyond the first downstream natural gas processing plant, unless the operator can demonstrate, using sound engineering principles, that gathering extends to a further downstream plant.
- (3) If the endpoint of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1)(c) of API RP 80, is determined by the commingling of gas from separate production fields, the fields may not be more than 50 miles from each other, unless the *Administrator* finds a longer separation distance is justified in a particular case (see 49 CFR §190.9).
- (4) The endpoint of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1)(d) of API RP 80, may not extend beyond the furthestmost downstream compressor used to increase gathering line *pressure* for delivery to another pipeline.

Frequently Asked Questions



- Review: Diagrams from FAQs about gathering lines

Purchasing Gas Pushing Pigs

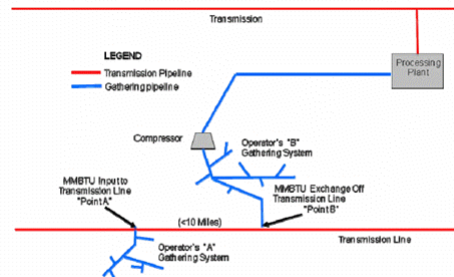


3. In the following example, gas is gathered to the plant for processing. However, due to low volumes, gas must be purchased through Valve A from the transmission company to push pigs for maintenance cleaning once a week. How does this purchase of sales gas from the transmission company affect the classification of the gathering pipelines?

PHMSA Response:

"Transportation of gas" means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline or the storage of gas, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce. The purchase of gas does not affect the classification of the line as a gathering line.

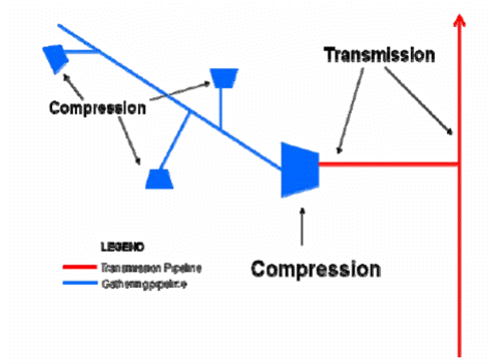
Gas Processing



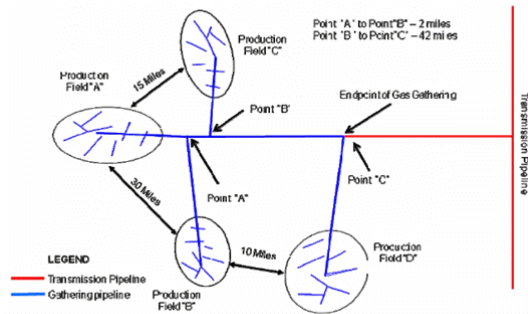
GAS PROCESSING

4. An operator has a gathering system "A" that feeds a relatively small volume of rich gas into a transmission line on an MMBTU exchange basis (designated as Point A on the diagram). At Point B several miles away on the transmission line, the equivalent MMBTU of gas is delivered from the transmission line to another gathering system "B" for the same operator, to be processed in the operator's gas processing plant along with other gathered gas in the system. There is no sales transaction in the MMBTU exchange. Can the operator classify the entire gathering system (including the portion downstream of the point of last commingling in the first system and the portion upstream of the first "production" in the second system) as gathering even though the two gathering systems are separated by several miles of transmission line?

Gas Compression



Point of Last Commingling (1 of 4)



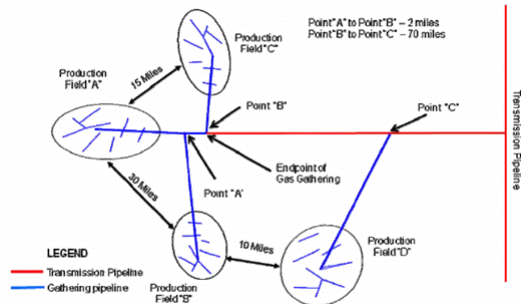
POINT OF LAST COMMINGLING

7. Section 192.8(a)(3) states: "If the endpoint of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1)(C) of API RP 80, is determined by the commingling of gas from separate production fields, the fields may not be more than 50 miles from each other, unless the Administrator finds a longer separation distance is justified in a particular case." What does this mean? How is the distance measured?

PHMSA Response:

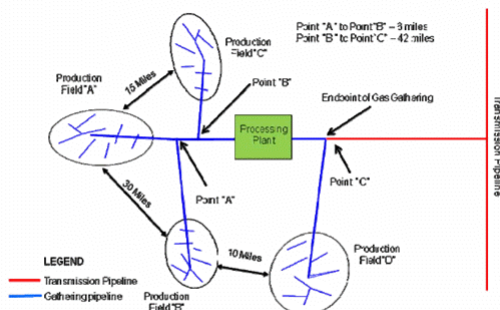
The following examples illustrate how the separation distance should be measured. The commingling of production from fields for determining the endpoint of gathering includes those fields which are no farther than 50 miles apart and also includes the point on the pipeline in which the gas from those fields is commingled. In the illustration above, four production fields are within 50 miles of each other and the points where the gas is commingled are no farther than 50 miles. In the illustration above, gathering ends at Point "C."

Point of Last Commingling (2 of 4)



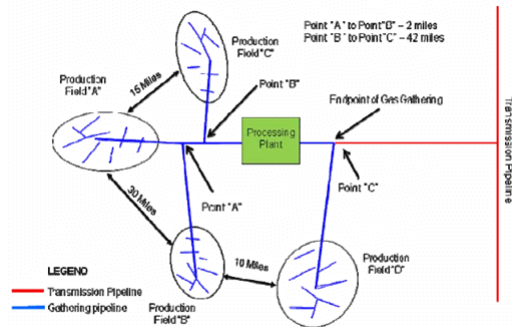
In the next example, illustrated below, the fields are within 50 miles of one another, but the point on the pipeline where gas enters the line is farther than 50 miles. Gas from Production Field "D" enters the pipeline 70 miles downstream (at Point "C") from where the gas enters the line at Point "B." In this situation, the gathering line ends at Point "B."

Point of Last Commingling (3 of 4)



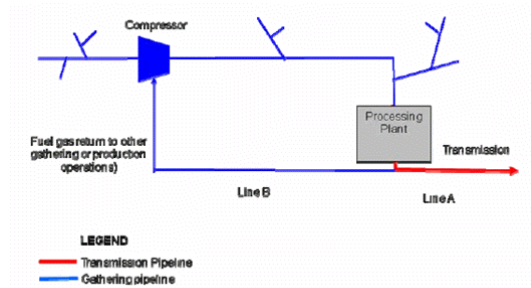
In the next example, illustrated below, the point at which the gas enters the pipeline is within 50 miles, but the field itself is farther than 50 miles from an adjacent field. In this case, the gathering line ends at Point "B."

Point of Last Commingle (4 of 4)



In the example shown below, another potential endpoint may be in the middle of fields that are less than 50 miles apart. Under the definition, this does not invalidate the use of commingling to determine the endpoint of gathering. In this example - even though there is a gas processing plant between the points at which Field C and Field D commingle their gas with the rest of the production - the "furthestmost downstream" concept applies and the endpoint of gathering is the same as in the initial example for this question.

Classification of Fuel Gas Return Lines

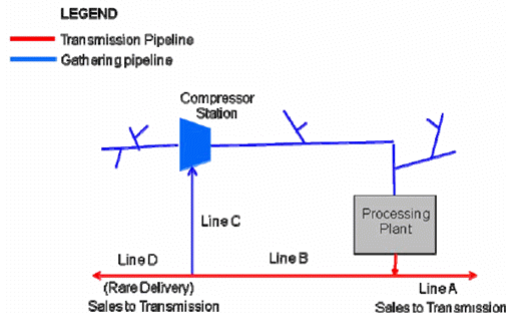


8. RP-80 defines gas gathering lines to include pipelines used to "transport gas from a point other than in a production operation exclusively to points in or adjacent to one or more production operations or gathering facility sites for use as fuel, gas lift, or gas injection gas within those operations." What constraints are there on the classification as "gathering" of pipeline segments off transmission lines to provide such fuel gas, gas for injection, or gas lift gas?

PHMSA Response:

In the final rule, PHMSA did not address or put any additional limitations in §192.8 concerning fuel gas return lines. Since API RP 80 is incorporated by reference, these lines are considered to be gathering lines as addressed in Section 2.2(a)(2). The purchase of gas does not affect the classification of the line.

Part time Transmission/Gathering



9. Some lines may operate as transmission part of the time and as gathering during the remaining time.

In the following example, a majority of the time processed gas is sold to a transmission company through Line A. In addition, processed gas is also delivered to the compressor for fuel through Lines B and C. On rare occasions, the operator sells gas to the transmission company through Line D. How does the intermittent sale of gas through Line D effect the classification Lines B, C, and D?

PHMSA Response:

If the operator sells gas to the sales point through Line D, even though it is only on rare occasions, Lines B and D are classified as transmission because these lines are engaged in the transportation of gas and meet the definition of transmission line under paragraph (1). "Transmission line" means a pipeline, other than a gathering line, that: (1) Transports gas from a gathering line or storage facility to a gas distribution center, storage facility, or large volume customer that is not downstream from a gas distribution center. Since Line C is used exclusively to deliver fuel gas for the operator's compressor, Line C is classified as gathering.

Hazardous Liquid Regulations



- 49 CFR 195.11: What is a regulated rural gathering line and what requirements apply?
 - Pipe size, location and operating pressure
- 49 CFR 195.8 Transportation of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide in pipelines constructed with other than steel pipe
 - Pipeline material must be steel



- Category 1
 - Has a nominal diameter of 8 5/8 inches or more;
 - Is located in or within ½ mile of an unusually sensitive area (USA) as defined in 195.6; and
 - Operates at a maximum pressure established under 195.406 corresponding to:
 - A) A stress level equal to or less than 20% of the SMYS of the line pipe; or B) If the Stress Level is unknown or the line is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure equal to or less than 125 psi gauge.

(1) A Category 1 rural low-stress pipeline:

(i) Has a nominal diameter of 8 5/8 inches (219.1 mm) or more;

(ii) Is located in or within one-half mile (.80 km) of an unusually sensitive area (USA) as defined in § 195.6; and

(iii) Operates at a maximum pressure established under § 195.406 corresponding to:

(A) A stress level equal to or less than 20-percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the line pipe; or

(B) If the stress level is unknown or the pipeline is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure equal to or less than 125 psi (861 kPa) gauge.

195.12-Low Stress Pipelines (2 of 7)



- Category 1 pipeline must
 - Identify all segments meeting this criteria
 - Comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart B
 - IM Requirements
 - Comply with all other safety requirements of this part.

(1) An operator of a Category 1 pipeline must:

(i) Identify all segments of pipeline meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(1) of this Section before April 3, 2009.

(ii) Beginning no later than January 3, 2009, comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart B for the identified segments.

(iii) IM requirements -

(A) Establish a written program that complies with § 195.452 before July 3, 2009, to assure the integrity of the pipeline segments. Continue to carry out such program in compliance with § 195.452.

(B) An operator may conduct a determination per § 195.452(a) in lieu of the one-half mile buffer.

(C) Complete the baseline assessment of all segments in accordance with § 195.452(c) before July 3, 2015, and complete at least 50- percent of the assessments, beginning with the highest risk pipe, before January 3, 2012.



- Category 2
 - Has a nominal diameter of less than 8 5/8 inches;
 - Is located in or within ½ mile of a USA defined in 195.6
 - Operates at a maximum pressure established under 195.406 corresponding to:
 - A stress level equal to or less than 20-percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the line pipe; or
 - If the stress level is unknown or the pipeline is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure equal to or less than 125 psi (861 kPa) gage.

(2) A Category 2 rural pipeline:

(i) Has a nominal diameter of less than 8 5/8 inches (219.1mm);

(ii) Is located in or within one-half mile (.80 km) of an unusually sensitive area (USA) as defined in § 195.6; and

(iii) Operates at a maximum pressure established under § 195.406 corresponding to:

(A) A stress level equal to or less than 20-percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the line pipe; or

(B) If the stress level is unknown or the pipeline is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure equal to or less than 125 psi (861 kPa) gage.

195.12-Low Stress Pipelines (4 of 7)



- Category 2
 - Identify all segments of a pipeline meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(2)
 - Comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart B for the identified segments.
 - IM
 - Establish a written IM program that complies with 195.452.
 - An operator may conduct a determination per 195.452(a) in lieu of the ½ mile buffer
 - Complete baseline assessment.
 - Comply with all other safety requirements of this part.

(2) An operator of a Category 2 pipeline must:

(i) Identify all segments of pipeline meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(2) of this Section before July 1, 2012.

(ii) Beginning no later than January 3, 2009, comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart B for the identified segments.

(iii) IM -

(A) Establish a written IM program that complies with § 195.452 before October 1, 2012 to assure the integrity of the pipeline segments. Continue to carry out such program in compliance with § 195.452.

(B) An operator may conduct a determination per § 195.452(a) in lieu of the one-half mile buffer.

(C) Complete the baseline assessment of all segments in accordance with § 195.452(c) before October 1, 2016 and complete at least 50 percent of the assessments, beginning with the highest risk pipe, before April 1, 2014.

(iv) Comply with all other safety requirements of this Part, except Subpart H, before

October 1, 2012. Comply with Subpart H of this Part before October 1, 2014.

195.12-Low Stress Pipelines (5 of 7)



- Category 3
 - Has a nominal diameter of any size and is not located in or within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of a USA defined in 195.6
 - Operates at a maximum pressure established under 195.406 corresponding to a stress level equal to or less than 20% of the specified SMYS of the line pipe.
 - If the stress level is unknown or the pipeline is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure equal to or less 125 psig.

(3) A Category 3 rural low-stress pipeline:

(i) Has a nominal diameter of any size and is not located in or within one-half mile (.80 km) of an unusually sensitive area (USA) as defined in § 195.6; and

(ii) Operates at a maximum pressure established under § 195.406 corresponding to a stress level equal to or less than 20-percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the line pipe; or

(iii) If the stress level is unknown or the pipeline is not constructed with steel pipe, a pressure equal to or less than 125 psi (861 kPa) gage.



- Category 3
 - (3) An operator of a Category 3 pipeline must:
 - (i) Identify all segments of pipeline meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(3) of this Section before July 1, 2012.
 - (ii) Beginning no later than January 3, 2009, comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart B for the identified segments.
 - (A)(iii) Comply with all safety requirements of this Part, except the requirements in § 195.452, Subpart B , and the requirements in Subpart H, before October 1, 2012. Comply with Subpart H of this Part before October 1, 2014.

(3) An operator of a Category 3 pipeline must:

(i) Identify all segments of pipeline meeting the criteria in paragraph (b)(3) of this Section before July 1, 2012.

(ii) Beginning no later than January 3, 2009, comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart B for the identified segments.

(A)(iii) Comply with all safety requirements of this Part, except the requirements in § 195.452, Subpart B , and the requirements in Subpart H, before October 1, 2012. Comply with Subpart H of this Part before October 1, 2014.



- Record Retention.
 - An operator must maintain the segment identification records for the life of the pipeline
 - Except for the segment identification records, all other records must be maintained according to the record retention requirements of the referenced section or subpart.

(e) Changes in unusually sensitive areas.

(1) If, after June 3, 2008, for Category 1 rural low-stress pipelines or October 1, 2011 for Category 2 rural low-stress pipelines, an operator identifies a new USA that causes a segment of pipeline to meet the criteria in paragraph (b) of this Section as a Category 1 or Category 2 rural low-stress pipeline, the operator must:

(i) Comply with the IM program requirement in paragraph (c)(1)(iii)(A) or (c)(2)(iii)(A) of this Section, as appropriate, within 12 months following the date the area is identified regardless of the prior categorization of the pipeline; and

(ii) Complete the baseline assessment required by paragraph (c)(1)(iii)(C) or (c)(2)(iii)(C) of this Section, as appropriate, according to the schedule in § 195.452(d)(3).

(2) If a change to the boundaries of a USA causes a Category 1 or Category 2 pipeline segment to no longer be within one-half mile of a USA, an operator must continue to comply with paragraph (c)(1)(iii) or paragraph (c)(2)(iii) of this section, as applicable, with respect to that segment unless the operator determines that a release from the pipeline could not affect the USA.

195.13-Liquid Gravity Lines



- Comply with the reporting requirements of Subpart B
- Exceptions:
 - Does not apply to HL in a gravity line that meets the definition of a low-stress pipeline, travels no farther than 1 mile from a facility boundary, and does not cross any waterways used for commercial navigation
 - Reporting requirements of 195.52, 195.61, and 195.65.
 - Drug and Alcohol testing requirements

(a) Scope. Pipelines transporting hazardous liquids by gravity must comply with the reporting requirements of subpart B of this part.

(b) Implementation period -

(1) Annual reporting. Comply with the annual reporting requirements in subpart B of this part by March 31, 2021.

(2) Accident and safety-related reporting. Comply with the accident and safety-related condition reporting requirements in subpart B of this part by January 1, 2021.

(c) Exceptions.

(1) This section does not apply to the transportation of a hazardous liquid in a gravity line that meets the definition of a low-stress pipeline, travels no farther than 1 mile from a facility boundary, and does not cross any waterways used for commercial navigation.

(2) The reporting requirements in §§195.52, 195.61, and 195.65 do not apply to the transportation of a hazardous liquid in a gravity line.

(3) The drug and alcohol testing requirements in part 199 of this subchapter do not

apply to the transportation of a hazardous liquid in a gravity line.

195.15-Reporting Only Gathering Lines(1 of 2)



- Gathering lines that do not otherwise meet the definition of a regulated rural gathering line in 195.11 and any gathering line not already covered under 195.1(a)(1-4) must comply with the requirements of subpart B of this part.



- (c) Exceptions.
 - (1) This section does not apply to those gathering lines that are otherwise excepted under §195.1(b)(3), (7), (8), (9), or (10).
 - (2) The reporting requirements in §§§§195.52, 195.61, and 195.65 do not apply to the transportation of a hazardous liquid in a gathering line that is specified in paragraph (a) of this section.
 - (3) The drug and alcohol testing requirements in part 199 of this subchapter do not apply to the transportation of a hazardous liquid in a gathering line that is specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

TAC 8.110- Gathering Pipelines



- Scope
- Safety
- Reporting
- Investigation
- Corrective Action and Prevention of Recurrence

(a) Scope. This section applies to the following gathering pipelines:

(1) natural gas gathering pipelines located in a Class 1 location not regulated by 49 CFR §192.8 or §8.1 of this title (relating to General Applicability and Standards); and

(2) hazardous liquids and carbon dioxide gathering pipelines located in a rural area as defined by 49 CFR §195.2 and not regulated by 49 CFR §195.1, 49 CFR §195.11, or §8.1 of this title.

(b) Safety. Each operator of a gathering pipeline described in subsection (a) of this section shall take appropriate action using processes and technologies that are technically feasible, reasonable, and practicable to correct a hazardous condition that creates a risk to public safety.

(c) Reporting.

(1) Each operator of a gas gathering pipeline described in subsection (a) of this section shall comply with §8.210(a) of this title (relating to Reports).

(2) Each operator of a hazardous liquids pipeline described in subsection (a) of this section shall comply with §8.301(a)(1)(B) and (a)(2)(B) of this title (relating to Required Records and Reporting) except that the initial telephonic report is not

required.

(d) Investigation.

(1) Each operator of a gathering pipeline described in subsection (a) of this section shall conduct its own investigation and cooperate with the Commission and its authorized representatives in the investigation of any of the following:

(A) an accident as defined by 49 CFR §195.50;

(B) an incident as defined by 49 CFR §191.3;

(C) a threat to public safety; or

(D) a complaint related to operational safety.

(2) Each operator shall provide the Commission reasonable access to the operator's facilities, provide the Commission any records related to such facilities, and file such reports or other information necessary to determine whether there is a threat to the continuing safe operation of the pipeline.

(e) Corrective action and prevention of recurrence. As a result of the investigations authorized under subsection (d) of this section, the Commission may require the operator to submit a corrective action plan to the Commission to remediate an accident, incident, or other hazardous condition that creates a risk to public safety, or to address a complaint related to public safety. Upon the Commission's review and approval of the corrective action plan, the operator shall complete the corrective action. No provision of this rule prevents the operator from implementing any corrective action at any time the operator deems necessary or prudent to correct or prevent a threat to the safe operation of the gathering pipeline and pipeline facilities.

Pipeline Safety—Permitting (1 of 2)



- What is a T-4 permit?
 - An application to operate a pipeline in Texas
- What is needed?
 - Form P5 Organization Report (always)
 - Non-Utility Certificate (private line only)
- Why you file
 - To classify each pipeline(s) system(s) and or gathering system(s)
 - To renew original T4
 - To amend original T4

Per TAC Chapter 3 Rule 3.70: A T-4 permit is required for each operator of a pipeline or gathering system, other than a production or flow line that does not leave a lease or an operator excluded under §[8.1](#)(b)(4) of this title. The permit is renewable annually.

Pipeline Safety processes these T-4 pipeline permits and maps the pipeline systems to the RRC GIS public map viewer.



- How do you file?
 - Online!
 - Pipeline Online Permitting System (POPS)
 - <http://www.rrc.state.tx.us/pipeline-safety/permitting/instructions-for-completing-the-form-t-4-online/>



Contact Information

Permitting

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Mapping

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<https://www.rrc.state.tx.us/general-counsel/rules/>



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- **RRC Energy News** - Receive monthly newsletters on the latest information from the RRC.
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Questions?

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Evaluation

- Please complete the evaluation available on the RRC website at <https://survey.alchemer.com/s3/6403402/2021-RRC-Regulatory-Webinars-Oil-Gas-and-Pipeline-Safety-Evaluation>

Archive Video

- A link to the archive video of the webcast will be available on the same webpage as the presentation.